in the Assembly, who voted against Mr. House's resolution when it was first introduced.

TAXATION LAWS IN THE STATE.

NO UNIFORMITY OF ASSESSMENT-THE METHODS IN DIFFERENT COUNTIES. IFROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE |
ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The "tate Assessors made their

annual report to-day. Their report shows that the taxation laws are enforced in such a different manner in the various counties of the State, in some counties severely and in others with laxity, that there are gross inequalities of taxation. The state that they visited the following twenty-seven counties, or over one-third of the counties of the State: Allegany, Cattarangus, Steuben, Wyoming, Schuyler, Chemung, Yates, Ontario, Orleans, Niagara, Erie, St. Lawrence, Franklin, Saratoga, Albany, Schenectady, Fulton, Montgomery, Herkimer, Oswego, Kings, New-York, Suffolk, Queens, Putnam and Chenango. Their conclusions on the evidence taken during this

journey are as follows:
We are obliged to report that in not one of the We are obliged to report that in not one of the twenty-seven counties visited is there a uniformity of assessment, real or personal, and except in the cities of Albany. Oswego and Elmira, and two or three towns in some of the above counties, the local assessors have not complied with the requirements of law, Assessments of real and personal in one or more of the counties averaged 30 per cent of its fair full value, and in some of the towns 18 and 20 per cent of the full value. Indeed the habit of assessing property at fractional values has

sonal in one or more of the counties averaged 30 per cent of its fair full value, and in some of the towns 18 and 20 per cent of the full value. Indeed the habit of assessing property at fractional values have become so universal, and the law so generally disregarded, that it is extremely difficult to find two towns in a county or two counties in the State wherein property is valued and assessed upon a similar basis, the range being from 18 to 100 per centof full value. It is possible our system of taxation has been brought to its present unsatisfactory condition by reason of the various interpretations of the law governing assessments or the mistaken idea that low valuations necessarily bring low taxation. At any rate under the present regime it appears human ingenity has been inordinately taxed to distort or misconstrue the law.

The assessed valuation of real estate for the year 1882 was \$2,557,218,240; an increase from 1881 of \$124,556,861. The assessed valuation of personal estate for the year 1882 was \$315,039,085, a decrease from 1881 of \$35,982,104. The increase fin the real in 1882 is due in part to the action of the local assessors in some of the counties, who have increased the assessed valuation of real property, but the actual increase is in the larger cities of the State; New York, Kings and Eries howing a gain of \$88,579,000. To decrease in the assessment of this class of property, and suggests the idea of its inadequacy to remedy the increasing injustice to real estate in consequence of its failure to reach the vast amount of personal which escapes taxation altogether. Can't cre be any good reason why all personal property of wastoever nature, except so much thereof as is exempt, so onto not pay its full share of State, county and town taxes? Yet the device of contracting debts by the owners of personal property immediate y before the assessment rolls are completed, for the soil purpose of evading taxation thereon, and by which millions and millions escape every year, has become so common nowada

KNOWLEDGE OF THE HUMAN BODY.

A BILL TO COMPEL PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE TO BE

TAUGHT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TERBUNE.] ALBANY, Jan. 23 .- The spirit of modern science ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The softri of modern science dwells at least in the mind of one of the members of the Legislature. Isaac L. Hunt, an Assemblyman denied this, and asserted that Mr. Armitage had been defined this, and asserted that Mr. Armitage had been defined this, and asserted that Mr. Armitage had been defined this, and asserted that Mr. Armitage had been defined this, and asserted that Mr. Armitage had been defined this, and asserted that Mr. Armitage had been defined this, and asserted that Mr. Armitage had been defined this, and asserted that Mr. Armitage had been defined this. of Jefferson County, desires that "physiology and hygiene" shall be added to the studies in the public schools of the State. The three r's, -" readin', ritin', and 'rithmetic"-are necessary; but some knowledge of the human body and of the conditions under which that body can live in a healthy state-these, also, should be imparted to a child, in Mr. Hunt's

But Mr. Hunt besides sympathizing with the modern scientific spirit is also a temperance advocate. Accordingly, although he has introduced a bill requiring the principals of public schools add to the studies mentioned to their present list, he states that "hygiene and physiology shall be taught with especial reference to the effect of narcotic and alcoholic poisons on the human system." The bill also requires that teachers applying for positions in the public schools shall be examined with reference to their knowledge of ph siology and hygiene. The bill was considered yesterday by the Assembly Com-mittee on Education. Most of the members of the committee expressed themselves as favorable to it. Mr. Earl, of Kings County, a member of the com-mittee, however, opposed its passage. In his opin-

committee expressed themselves as favorable to it.
Mr. Earl, of Kings County, a member of the committee, however, opposed its passage. In his opinion the school children already had enough stanies. The committee, swayed by his opposition, laid the bill aside for further consideration.
Mr. Hunt was not discouraged. This morning he went about among the members of the committee getting their consent to a favorable report on the bill. Nine of the cleven members of the committee signed a favorable report; and only one, Mr. Earl, declined to sign it. The chairman of the committee daily presented the favorable report to the Assembly. Mr. Earl appealed to the Assembly not to accept the report, charging that it was unade irregularly. Mr. Husted and Mr. Littlejohn also argued that Mr. Hunt had not properly procured a favorable report on his bill. Mr. Littlejohn warned the Assembly that it could not safely permit members to obtain favorable reports by going from member to member of a committee. Such reports should only be signed by the committee as a whole acting in a committee room. If this were not done the rights of minorities in committees would not be respected. Mr. Littlejohn finally moved that the bill should be recommitted to the Committee on Education. Mr. Hunt said he would consent to the adoption of this motion if his bill retained its place on General Orders. This proposition was accepted and the bill was sent back to the committee. Mr. Earl has thus secured another hearing against the bill. He intends to aronse the superintendents of Schools throughout the State to action against the bill.

DEMOCRATIC METHODS OF COERCION.

AN EFFORT TO OPPOSE THE BILL DEPRIVING THE ALDERMEN OF CONFIRMATORY POWER.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ALEANY, Jan. 23 .- The Democratic Assemblymen were asked to-night to vote against Mr. Roosevolt's bill depriving the Board of Aldermon of New-York of the right of confirming the men that may be nominated for the chief of the departments by the Mayor of New-York after January 1, 1885. The movement to unite the Democrats against the bill was started yes-jerday by President Kirk, of the Aldermen, and other Tammany "statesmen" from New-York. Kirk and his companions bitterly denounced Assemblyman Rice, of Ontario, the Democratic leader in the Assembly, voting with the Republican members the Committee on Cities in favor of reporting the bill favorebly. They then said that Rice must be cocreed into changing his atti-tude toward the bill and compelled to oppose its passage. A caucus of the Democratic As blymen was called to pass a coercive resolution. The cancus was held behind closed doors in the Assembly chamber. Before it met the members of the Democratic State "machine," or at least the men who follow the leadership of Daviel Manning, the chairman of the Democratic State Committee, had had a consultation. Manning is understood to be greatly annoyed by the organization of the Board of Aldermen of New-York, the Board of Aldermen of New-York, by an absence of the Tammany Hall and Republican Aldermen. If the Board had been organized through the efforts of Hubert O. Thompson, Mr. Manning's ally in New-York, by an alliance of the County Democracy Aldermen, controlled by Thompson, and the Republicans, Mr. Manning undoubtedly would have been entirely satisfied.

Mr. Manning's friends argued that Mr. Roosevelt's bill Mr. Manning's friends argued that Mr. Roosevelt's bill ought to be favored rather than opposed by the Democratte Assemblymen under their control. This was the position of affairs when the caucus met. James Oliver, of the Hd Assembly District of New York, offered a resolution pledging the Assemblymen present at the cancus to vote against the Roosevelt bill. An acrimonous debate of three hours followed. The Manning-Cleveland Assemblymen from the interior of the State opposed the resolution, while the Tammany Democrats and their allies in Brooklyn and Buffalo ravored it. Messrs Rice, of Ontario, Welch, of Ningara Ely, of Otseyo, and Church, of Queens, made speeches against the bill. All these men are managing Democrats. Fixally William E Smith, of Clinton County, law partner and nephew of Smith M. Weed, moved that the resolution should be tabled. The motion was adopted by a vote of 20 to 24. It was said that the resolution would have been passed but for the absence of several Assemblymon at a cock-fight. The cancus then adjourned.

COMMISSIONER PERRY'S EXAMINATION.

ALBANY, Jan. 23 .- The Senate Finance Comttee continued the examination of Commissioner personnel of the employes, Mr. Perry testifying to their | sion fees

uniform competency. He said that a large amount of time and money had been spent during the year in tear-ing down and cutting through walls to make the building conform to the changed plans of the architects.

CONFENTION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

ALBANY, Jan. 23 .- The National Guard of the State of New-York began its sixth annual convention here to-day with a full attendance of members, New-York and Brooklyn being well represented. Papers were read by Major Farr of Brooklyn, on "Signalling," and by General A. C. King on "The Legal Status of the National The condition of the National Guard was re-Guard." viewed in a paper by General Molincoux. The evening session was held in the Senate Chamber, and the convention recommended numerous amendments to the military

A resolution was adopted urging Congressional legislation to provide suitable fortifications and guns for the defenceices harbors, and instructing the executive committee to confer with the Adjutant General and draft a bill providing for the special instruction of certain organizations of the National Guards of scaboard States in the use and practice of heavy artillery. The following of ficers were elected: President, Colonel James McLeer, of the 14th Regiment; First Vice President, Brevet Major the 14th Regiment; First Vice President, Second Vice Horatio P. Stackpole, of the 10th Battallon; Second Vice President, Captain James H. Parke, of the 9th separate company; Recording Secretary, Colonel A. B. Lawrence, of the 4th Division; Corresponding Secretary, United L. Pierce of the 7th Regiment; Treasurer, Colonel C. E. Bridge Assistant Quartermaster General; Chaplain, the Rev. C. H. Smith, of the 66th Regiment. tion to provide suitable fortifications and guns for the

THE STATE LABOR CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Jan. 23 .- The State Labor Convention this morning adopted a report on child labor, recom-mending the passage of a bill by the Legislature prohibit-ing the employment of children under fourteen years of age in factories where goods are manufactured from raw materials, requiring that children between fourteen and sixteen so employed shall have attended school for at least twenty week in the preceding year; limiting a day's work to ten hours, and providing for the appointment by the Governor of an inspector of factories.

The convention also recommended the adoption of a bill for the aboltion of the contract system in prisons It directs the superintendent of a prison to employ convicts on State account, but not more than fifty in any one trade, and provides that the profits, over and above the cost of maintenance, shall be applied to the benefit of the families or convicts.

LEGISLATION AT TRENTON.

ADJOURNMENT OF BOTH HOUSES.

OVERDUE TAXES ON THE DELIVERY OF SUNDAY BEVERAGES CONSIDERED.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] TRENTON, Jan. • 23 .- The Assembly spent a good part of its morning session to-day in debuting a bill permitting cities to compromise taxes past due in 1881. Mr. Chapman, of Hudson, objected to the bill as offering a premium for the non-payment of taxes. Mr. Fish defended the measure, claiming that there had been much injustice in assessing and taxing property, and there were claims against some property in various cities amounting to double the true value of the land. The owner would never pay the taxes, and it was proper that the cities should adjust such cases, just as any business man would adjust a bad debt. It was finally agreed that it should only affect taxes on vacant lots, and it was then recommitted. Much time was also spent in discussing a bill to prevent the delivery of beverages on Sunday. It was objected that it would deprive the infants of fresh milk; but the argument was ineffective with a house largely composed of bachelors, and the bill went to a third reading.

The annual steal of stationery was successfully ac The annual steal of stationery was successfully ac-complished in the House this afternoon. The stationery is bought by a committee, and it is notorious that there have been considerable frauds for many years. An at-tempt was made this session to stop it; but the resolution against it was to-day superseded by one introduced by Mr. Burgess and passed after a flery de-bate. Mr. Armitage attempted to defeat it, and parced that the stationery buils last year were fraudulent himself no better than he ought to be. The Republicans generally opposed the steal, but it was passed by the fol-

Ayes: Messra, Applegate, Bell, Burgess, Byrnes, C

Ages: Messra, Applegate, Bell, Burgess, Byrnes, Cadmus, Cammode, Caapman, Chattle, Clarke, Cole, Diekerson, Doremus, Elsk, Harrigan, Harrison, Jernee, Keasbey, Lake, Ludlam, McLaugilin, M.ils, O'Connor, O'Donnell, Prail, Raen, Robbins, Ross, Steliges, Stoney, Whidrick and Wortendyke,—31.

Nays: Messra, Alcout, Aradtage, Armstrong, Bond, Build, Campiell, Carson, Coomis, Haines, Hoffman, Holzwarth, trons, Jenkins, Lydbach, Lupton, Nel Jabour, North, Rue, Savage, Scott, See, Stafford and Weaver.—23.

The amount of money in volved is not large, and the insentingues of the graph is one of the small jeatures of the significance of the grab is one of the small features of the

In the Assembly to-day bills were introduced: To increase the salaries of the Assistant Clerks of both Houses from \$1,200 to \$1,400 per annum; to authorize Rahway or other cities to sell city water-works; to establish a bank and insurance department, with a commissioner; to require the publication of the financial reports of counties four times a year; to create the office of Stato Imspector of the Sanitary Condition of Factories. A bill was passed provicting that the funeral expenses of honorably disviding that the fameral expenses of honorably discharged soldiers and saliors shall be paid from the public treasury. The senate received bilist. To permit assessors to fail vacancies in their own members; to permit cities to off-set claims against them with taxes; to provide that no side under public statute heretotors under shall be invalidated by failure to publish the notice in two newspapers. Two bilis extending fact time for completing railroads were recalled from the House; and it was stated that there is some danger that the special charters soon to expire may be extended by this means.

RAILEGAD PASSES-LIBRARIAN M'DANOLDS. The enthusiasm with which the bill for six additional aids-de-eamp has been advocated is partially explained by the fact that each would receive a free pass on all

ratiroads in the State.

The Republican majority in the Senate and the Democratic majority in the Assembly have both taken caucus action in favo bly have both taken caucus action in layor of the Civil Rights bills, and one of them will, therefore, surely be passed. Those who seek to defend the action of the Library Commissioners in the removal of Librarian McDanolds have sought to convey the impression that he has considerable private means. This is untrue, and so are some other statements intended to pulliate the unfairness of the Commissioners' action.

Both houses have adjourned until Monday evening.

THE AMERICAN PRELATES AT ROME.

A HARMONIOUS MEETING-THE POPE'S PORTRAIT AND ARCHBISHOP GIBBONS.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23 .- A letter printed in The Sun to-day from Rome gives an extended account of the recent meeting of American prelates in that city After stating much that has already been made known about the chief objects of the coming Council in Baltimore, it declares that the minor features of the programme have not been divulged. The letter quotes Car dinal Simconi as emphatically asserting that the recent meeting was particularly harmonious and peaceful, in contradiction of steries current in Europe and America. The Cardinal says that His Holiness was deeply touched with the piety of the American bishops in making this pigrimage, and showed them favor in many ways. Their mission, he asserts, was not partisan or political, but eminently moral. Appropos of the many personal gifts of the Pope to Archbishop (sibbons, Monsignor Machi tells how the former came to give the latter a portrait. This painting is executed by Cavaller Professor Enrico Bon, a celebrated artist of the Venetian school. It represents Leo XIII, at the time when he issued the built Letran Patris, the proclamation of the teachings of St. Thomas Aquinas in regard to philosophy in the universities of the Cathotic world. The Archbishop had paused in a little lodge adjoining the Pope's private room, and stood rapt in contemplation of this painting. The Pope came in quietly and unaoticed, and, discovering the prelate's admiration, presented him with the object thereof. The Cardinal says that His Holiness was deeply touched

A NEW EXPRESS COMPANY FORMED. BALTIMORE, Jan. 23 .- In the office of the

Clerk of the Superior Court to-day, the Pennsylvania Express Company, of Baltimore, filed a certificate of incorporation. The capital stock is \$10,000,000 in shares at \$50 each. All the incorporators with one exception SENATOR ALLISON RE-ELECTED.

DES MOINES, Jan. 23 .- The concluding formailties in the election of Schator Allison were held to-day at a joint session of the Legislature. The ballot ted as follows : William B. Allison, 90; Benton J. Hall, 48; D. M. Clark, 10; L. G. Kinne, 1. Senator Allison was declared re-elected, and the joint convention adjourned to 2:30 p. m., when other State officers were elected.

SENATOR INGALLS AND THE BENCH.

St. Louis, Jan. 23 .- A dispatch from Leavenworth, Kansas, says information has been received there from Washington that Scontor Ingalis will be appointed to fill the place of Judge McCrary on the United States Circuit Bouch, if it can be arranged with Governor Glick, who is a Democrat, to appoint a suitable person to serve out the remainder of Senator Ingalis's term. Governor Glick will say nothing in relation to the matter except that he has not committed h,mself.

ILLEGAL PENSION FEES EXACTED,

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.-Jeremiah V. Vellie, a resident of Harrisburg, was brought to this city to-day mittee continued the examination of Commissioner under commitment from United States Commissioner Perry. The investigation was directed mainly to the Wolf, of that place, charging him with taking illegal pea-

SOUTHERN BOURBON CRIME.

SENATE RESOLUTIONS OF INQUIRY.

MR. SHERMAN MOVES TO HAVE THE DANVILLE AND COPIAH MURDERS INVESTIGATED.

Washington, Jan. 23.-In the Senate to-day Mr. Sherman offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Among the expressed objects for which the
Constitution of the United States was established were
those to establish justice and insure domestic tranquillity;

resolution:

Whereas, Among the expressed objects for which the Constitution of the United States was established were those to establish justice and maure domestic tranquillity; and.

Whereas, The Constitution provides for the security to all efficients of equal civil rights and to all citizens the privileges and immunities that belong to the condition of efficients, and that the right of citizens of the United States to voice the condition of efficients and the right of citizens of the United States to voice the condition of servitude; and further provides "that no State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal profection of the luws"; and.

Whereas, Among the privileges and immunities inherent neitizenship are the the right peaceably to assemble for the consideration of questions of State and National concern, and in safety to discuss the same, and the right to exercise the elective franch se in every state, freely and without molestafion or intimidation; and

Whereas, A general election was to coour, and did occur, in the State of Virginia on November 6, 18-35; and.

Whereas, It is alleged and currently render the provided in the State of Virginia on November 3, 18-35; and.

Whereas, It is alleged and currently render the second with the purpose of addit stad fired upon and several of with the purpose of addit stad fired upon and several of with the purpose of addit stad fired upon and several of with the purpose of additional fired upon and several of induce them to refrant from votin or to vote differently from their previous intentions at said clection; and Whereas, It is alleged that the authorities of said stad were of one race and of one political party, and all their assailants of another; and

Whereas, A general election was to occur, and did occur, in the State of Mississiphy, the output from their previous intentions at said clection; and whereas is an analysis of the country of party of the ceptual rights of citizenship and the equal pricking of the approved and honeides before

that we will visit upon them certain sour retractor, we intriber

Executed. That so long as the friends and relatives of the said

J. P. Matthows ober the law and become good citizens we kneely piecize them the projection of the law

Execute further, that, in the opinion of this meeting, it is necessary to the safety of society and the welfare of all races and classes in this country, that the Matthews lamily shall keep out of politics in opinic County.

Executer further, that from beneforth no man or set of men shall or sanize the near race against the whites in this county, and if it is hall be at the perio of the person or periods attempting so to do.

and If it shall be atterapted in the fitture we hereby give notice that it shall be at the period in the period or periods attempting so to do.

Resideed That we do hereby pledge ourselves, each to the otion, our lives and fortunes, and our second honor, that we will all and individually from henceforth hole ourselves in readinose to en'ores the for going resolutions and to meet at any time upon the call of the chairman of this meeting.

Resoluted, That a continities of twenty-four from each supervisor's district be appointed by the chair to present a copy of thes resolutions to the brothers and sons of the late J. P. Matthews and that the eagne be published in The Copial Signal and The Crystal Springs Meteor.

Resoluted, By the chizens of Copials County in mass meeting assumbled, that the honors herelofter worn—and worthly so—by the chair to 2, be, and the same are hereby awarded to Beat No. 2, but and the same are hereby awarded to Resolved. That this resolution is by no means intended to reflect upon the past and present services of Beat No. 2, but to show our approaching of the result of the election of the ticket in Beat No. 1 it is also

Resolved. Plat the clubs continue their organizations, and consider tempolves not dispanded, subject to the call of the chairman of the incurrent levels and the second to the feature of the chairman of the incurrent levels and the second to the chairman of the head of the three of the three of the chairman of the head of the chair survices on this occasion.

J. L. Milador.

And whereas, It is alleged that the authorties of the

C. J. ALLES,
Chairman.
And whereas, It is allessed that the authorities of the
State of Messesippa have utterly falled and neglected to
protect and preserve the the crizzens of that State in the
equal enjoyment of civil and political rights, but have it
some cases contributed to their everthrow and have follow

equal eagon ment of arts and partial eagon cases contributed to the consistency of the equal rights of citzensaip in the equal protection of that State; therefore Resolved. That the Councilies on Privileges and Elections be, and it is hereby instructed to inquire into all the circumstances of and connected with the said alleged events and into the condition of the constitutional rights and securities before named of the people of Virginia and Mississippi, and that it report by bill or otherwise as soon as may be; and that it have the power to send for persons and papers, and to sit durings the sittings of the Senate, and that it may employ a stenographer or stenographers.

Mr. Sheyman asked immediate consideration of

Mr. Shevman asked immediate consideration of the resolution. Under objection of Mr. Cockrell, it went over until to-morrow and will be printed, Mr. Cockrell thought the gentleman offering it may by to-morrow desire to add a few more whereases

ATTORNEYS' FEES IN STAR ROUTE CASES. A SENATE RESOLUTION ASKING POR INPORMATION. Washington, Jan. 23.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Van Wyck offered the following resolution, and asked

for its immediate consideration : 1. That the Attorney-General be directed to inform the Senate when and by whom the compensation for special attorneys in the Star Route cases in the District of Columbia was fixed, and to furnish copies of any agreements or memoranda relating thereto; and if, in his judg ment the compensation was unreasonable, why he rati fled and continued the same. Also, whether said attor neys, or any of them, are now in the employ of the Depart ment of Justice and at what compensation.

Mr. Hoar thought the form of expression objectionable and hardly respectable to a head of department, and moved to amend by striking out the words " and if, in his judgment, the compensation was unreasonable, why be ratified and continued the same," and to insert instead the words "and all facts relating to the reasonableness of such compensation and his reasons for paying the same." An incivility addressed by the United States Senate, Mr. Hoar thought, to a head of department did not injure the individual addressed, but did injure the

Mr. Van Wyck disclaimed any intention of incivility, and had no objection to the change of form and, van wyek discissined any intention of incivility, and had no objection to the change of form suggested. The purpose of the resolution was to secure such information as may enable the Senate to understand the facts, with the view of promoting such legislation as will make the duties of the Attorney-General in similar cases in the future as plain as possible.

Mr. Hoar's amendment was agreed to, and the resolution, as amended, agreed to.

SENATE BANKING BILLS.

Washington, Jan. 23 .- The Senate Commitee on Finance will have a special meeting this week to dispose of the banking bills before it. It is understood that several members of the Committee, probably a majority, will support the Sherman bill, with some modifica-tions, and that the Aldrich bill will also be reported, the two not being in conflict. A proposition has been made so to amend the Sherman bill as to authorize the Conller of the Currency to issue to National banks circulating notes equal in amount to the par value of their bonds of all kinds except the four per cents. Upon the latter, it is proposed to issue at the rate of \$110 per each \$100 in bonds deposited as security for circulation. This rate it is proposed to retain until January 1, 1890. From that time the amount is to be reduced one dollar each year until it reaches the par value of the bonds.

It is believed that this proposition will be adopted by the Committee and reported to the Senate.

COMPLAINTS TO INSPECTORS. Washington, Jan. 23.-Captain Walton, of

Pittsburg, appeared before the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels to-day and presented a com plaint of negligence against the men, in charge of Davis Island Dam, for failure to show signal lights on the outer piers whereby the collision of the steamer J. N. Burton was caused, when four lives were lost and the steamer

The president of the Manhattan Steam Navigation Company, W. L. Done, also appeared before the Board and appealed from the decision of the local inspectors, who ordered that water-tight bulkheads be placed on the steamer Plymouth Bock. The papers in the case were referred for examination.

COPYRIGHTS FOR FOREIGNERS.

Washington, Jan. 23.-Messrs. Dorsheimer, Culbertsen and Poland of the House Committee on the Judiciary to-day recommended to the full committee the passage of the Dorshelmer bill, with certain amendments, which grants copyrights to citizens of foreign countries. The bill grants the privileges are granted to American citizens. The amendment is grants the privileges are granted to American citizens. The amendment is grants the privileges are granted to American citizens. The amendment is grants the privileges are granted to American citizens. Culbertson and Poland of the House Committee on the

offered extends the time to twenty-eight years, with a

FARMERS AND THE SIGNAL SERVICE. A MOVEMENT TO BENEFIT THE AGRICULTURAL IN-TERESTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.-Recently Robert Beverly. A. J. McWhirter and M. G. Elizey, a committee appointed by the National Agricultural Congress, ad-dressed a communication to the Chief Signal Officer, stat-ing that they were charged with the duty of memorialising Congress in behalf of the extension of the benefits of the Signal Service to the agricultural service of the country. They then say: "It seems to us the wisest and most proper course to present our petition to the proper com mistees of the Senate and House of Representatives through you, and we most respectively solicityour co-operation and advice in that behalf. We desire, n the part of the great industries we represent, the es tablishment of warning signals at every station and in every neighborhood throughout the entire country which can be reached by telegraph, or signal, or otherwise by any means sufficiently prompt, known to modern science, and we respectfully solicit of our Senators and Representatives in Congress their prompt and careful

Representatives in Congress their prompt and careful consideration of the whole subject with a view to making such appropriations in furtherance of this great object as you may judge sufficient for the purpose."

In reply, General Hazen said in part: "The estimate for the appropriations of the Signal Service for the cassing fiscal year have already been submitted to Congress; these anticipate the restoring of the stations that had to be discominued has year. These estimates, as submitted, will not warrant the carrying into effect the additional service and incident expense suggested in your petition, and whatever measures are adopted, in furtherance of the views you express therein, ought to be done, by your organization, directly through Congress, this bureau being really all times to give all necessary information and assistance. To reach what you desire, even in a small degree, would necessitate the talgraphing of this calls to text would necessitate the talgraphing of this data to carryin teigraphs attoms, say it first a third of those of the Western Union Company's line, and see call disputches for this purpose, announcing marked changes in the weather, would cost for telegraphing services alone \$100,000; for the necessary equipment of flacs for the above number of stations, \$75,000, and for noistling of same \$75,000. To carry this out more or less fully is the extreme of what it is thought the service ought at first to attempt." thought the service ought at first to attempt." The matter will probably be presented in both houses of

RIVER AND HARBOR EXPENDITURES.

A RECAPITULATION OF SUMS SPENT SINCE 1789. Washington, Jan. 23.-The Secretary of War has sent to the House of Representatives a detailed statement of the expenditures of the Government on account of improvements to rivers and barbors, from March 4, 1789, to June 30, 1882, of which the following is a recapitulation by States. Alabama \$056,142, Arkansas \$315,000, California \$1,493,428, Connecticut. \$1,527,449. Delaware \$3,943,636. Fiorida \$636,353. Georgia \$1,364,064. Idaho Territory \$19,000. Illinois \$2,352,305. Indiana \$786,199. Iowa \$2,499. Kentucky \$467,500. Louisana \$147,804. Maine \$1,404. 889, Maryland \$1,485,770, Massachusetts \$2,928,780, Michigan \$7,828,356, Minnesons \$447,500, Missour Michigan \$7.828,356, Minnesota \$447,509, Missouri \$22,000, Missiasipni \$295,175, New Hampshire \$175,500, New-Ferey \$987,496, New-Ferra \$9,539,674, North Carolina \$2,261,203, Onto \$2,257,031, Oregon \$649,305, Pennsyrania \$1,067,101, Rhode Island \$733,013, South Carolina \$931,342, Tennessee \$85,500, Texas \$2,166,134, Vermont \$545,311, Virginia \$1,683,375, Washin-ton Territory \$5,500, West Virginia \$1,387,588, Wisconsin \$4,616,496, District of Columbia \$253,202, miscolameous \$283,319,109, repairs \$3,376,502, surveys \$4,051,424, drenging machines \$1,115,321, Grand total \$105,706, 401.

HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

Washington, Jan. 23 .- Governor Curtin, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs was instructed by the committee to day to communicate with the Secretary of State, to learn whether or not that official had information that any foreign minister to this country had attempted to nullify the ananimous action of the House of Representatives by reflection on any of its members.

its members.

The Committee informally discussed measures relating to the intersecanic Canal, and determined that formul consideration of that subject would be given at an early may. The incidental expression of opinion indicated that strong enunciation of the Mouroe destrine will be the a strong enumeration of the Mouroe destrine will be the ultimate result of the committee's deliberations. It is understood that Representatives Cartin, Behmont and Rice will be made a sub-committee to consider the subject.

The Canadian Reciprocity Treaty was referred to Messra Behmont and Hitt. The bill introduced by Mr. Moure to provide for the ascertainment of chains of American citizens for spoliation committed by the Franch, prior to July 31, 1801 was reported by Mr. Cox. of North Carolina. The bill was ordered to be reperted to the House, with an amendment making the decision of the Court of Claims final. The bill provided that itual action be left with Congress.

A TREASURY CIRCULAR.

Washington, Jan. 23 .- The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following: "The regulations gov rning the examination of merchandise for appraisement of damage susfained on the voyage of importation are hereby so modified as to authorize the examination for that purpose of sugars and green fruit upon memoranda furnished by the importers to the appraiser, in advance of furnished by the importers to the regulatic formal damage warrants, provided that such memorands shall be at an indorsement from the office of the Collector of Cus-toms, showing that the legal proof to assect that the damage has been filed at the office of the Collector."

THE SENATE AND FITZ JOHN PORTER. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23,-The report of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on the Fitz John Porter bill was submitted to-day. It is the same as that submitted in the XLVIIth Congress, except that the committee has appended to the report General Grant's article contributed to The North American Review on Porter, and tetters to the latter from Generals Grant, Terry, Walker and others, on his case, Grant's letter bearing date of November 3, 1883. Senator Loran submitted as the views of the minority the adverse report made by him from the Committee on Military Affairs of the MAVIIII Congress. Senators Harrison and Hawley concur in it.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23-The Senate in execusession confirmed the following nominations: Isaac A. Taylor, of Kansas, to be agent at the Sac and Fox Indian Agency; Valentine T. McGillienddy, of Dakota, to be agent at the Pine Ridge Agency; Augustus S. Worthing ton, to be United States District-Attorney for the District of Columbia: Henry R. Gibaon, to be Pension Agent at Knoxville, Tenn.; Horace Austin, to be Recister of the Land Office at Fargo, Dakota; and the following postmas-ters: Samuel M. Oilver, Kahway, N. J., and Jacob O. Price, Friendship, N. Y.

TO SUPPLY DEFICIENCIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 .- In the House to-day, Mr. Burnes, of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to supply defleteneses in regard to rebate of tax on tobacco, and to provide for the expenses of the Legislature of New-Mexico. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Burns stated that he committee of the whole, and any would ask neither on it to-morrow. It appropriates \$3,750,000 for the payment of rebaic: \$21,965 for the expenses of the Legislature of New-Mexico; declares the members elected to that Legislature in November, 1882, to be legal members, and provides that the next Territorial Legislature shall convene in 1886.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1884. BOOKEEPPER OF THE SENATE FOLDING ROOM.—The State says: "W. E. Sims, who published a statement in regard to the recent riot at Danville, has been appointed book-keeper of the Senate felding-room, a position under the Sergeant-at-Arms, a vacancy having been created by re-

NOMINATED TO BE POSTMASTER.—The President to-day ominated Henry Russell to be Postmaster at Morris-own, N. Y. RESPECTING THE PILOTAGE LAWS .- In the Senate to-day

a petition was presented by Mr. Miller, of New-York, from the Board of Marine Underwriters and many insur-ance companies of New-York, praying that no material alteration be made in the pilotage laws. FAVORING THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.-The Senate Com-

mittee on Foreign Relations this morning ordered an adverse report upon the resolutions introduced by Senators Jonas and Greson requesting the President to take the necessary steps to terminate the Hawalian Resiprocity Treaty. A minority of the committee will report in favor A SENATE EDUCATIONAL BILL. - In the Senate to-day Mr.

Morrill introduced a bill to establish an educational fund and apply the proceeds of public lands to public educa-tion, and to provide for the more complete endowment at this ment of colleges for the advancement of In-dustrial function. FOR THE SUPPORT OF INDIANS.—The House to-day

ps sed a local resolution appropriating \$50,000 for the su port of destinate indians at the Crow Agency, Fort Br. , Fort Peck and the Blackfeet Agency in Mon-tana Territory. TRADE, WITH MEXICO. -- In the House to-day Mr. Hewitt,

I New York, offered a resolution, which was referred, siling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information a regard to the trade between the United States and lexico and to the traffic over railroads connecting the wo countries. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—In the House to-day Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill establishing a Department of Agriculture.

MORE TROUBLE FOR POLICEMAN SMITH.

Policeman Smith, of the Sixteenth Precinct, who ecently killed Thomas Fitzpatrick and was exonerated by the action of the Grand Jury, was

called the attention of the Commissioners to a published report that the Court of Appeals had given a decision against Smith, affirming a conviction for assault upon Jacob Sharp, president of the Twenty-third Street Railroad, in November, 1882. The case was adjourned until the official record of the decision can be obtained.

FARMERS AND THE TARIFF.

A PRACTICAL AGRICULTURIST ON THE BENEFITS OF

PROTECTION. [FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] HAVERFORD COLLEGE, Penn., Jan. 23 .- Acting in harmony with the Faculty's efforts to have Political Economy taught in the most practical manner, the Senior class of Haverford has invited active business men of various callings to lecture here on the Tariff question. Two weeks ago, as reported in THE TRIBUNE, the Hon. Jonathan Chace, of Rhode Island, discussed the subject from a manufacturer's point of view, he being a success ful manufacturer. This evening Mr. James Wood, of Mt Kisco, N. Y., a practical farmer, treated it from a farmer's point of view. There was a large and interested attendce of students and others. After explaining why many ollege professors, with a scientific longing to establish an exact science, incline to Free Trade and favor the obects of the Cobden Club, Mr. Wood continued in sub-

an exact seience, incline to Free Trade and favor the objects of the Cobden Club, Mr. Wood continued in substance as follows:

Let us take an American farmer as the representative of his class, who has chiefly cotton and food products to sell. With freights, commissions, insurance and waste his cotton is worth 20 per cent more in Manchester than at home. Corn is bulky, and on its way to feed the Manchester operatives turns the ganatiet of "corners" and other risks, and when consumed is worth five times more tinn where it grew. But when the farmer buys back the cetton manufactured into cloth that corn has gone into the cost of the goods. He thus pars a dollar or more for the cort of the goods. He thus pars a dollar or more for the corn he sold for twenty or twenty-five cents, and he pays the cost of manufacture, the manufact rer's profit, and the freight on the goods besides. He finds that he is selling "the hide for sixpence and buying back the rail for a childre." He resolves to get some one to make the goods he needs close by his home. He soon finds that these home manufacturers need other things beside cotton, wood, wheat and corn. They want land to build upon, vegetables, milk and butter, and a thousand other things that he could never send to the operatives in Manchester. Thus he has a great variety of productive interests instead of one or two. There cannot be a prolitable agriculture in the long run without it. His eggs are no longer all home basket. If we thus add one industry after another to these home manufactures a community with be established with production, distribution and consumption perfectly balanced. All are mutually dependent, and unite in hearing the public burdens, whether it be in building roads an school-neuses, or paying town, commy. State or National taxes. The men in Manchester never took any band in these.

Ent some one says to the farmer: "I will sell you all your goods, made abroad, for less money than yours now cost you, and will take you corn and wheat and cotton and wood in ex longitt to sell again, upon which they charged such profits that the consumer paid a hundred fold their original cost; while modern commerce is the interchange between nations, through the mestium of money, of the products of one for those of another, and no country buys to sell again, to any const erable extent, except England. Pree Traders talk of mankind as one nation, and say that Free Trade is "natural," and that Protection is "unnatural." Is it "natural," and that Protection is "unnatural. Is it "natural for a nation to have its facuse on one side of the globe and its worsshops on the other? Is it "natural to send cotton and weed hat round the world and then brieg them back again? With antimited beds of fron cress and fields of coal, is it "natural" to bring our railroad and other supplies of fron from across the ocean? With a climate and soil fitted to grow all kinds of food, is it "natural" to exheust them in growing but two or three? With a Patent Olice attesting the inventive scalus and mechanical still of the people, is it "natural" to compet them to grow only raw products for English skill to manipulate?

FLIGHT OF A FIRM OF SWINDLERS.

Many letters have been sent to Superintendent Walling by country people, recently, stating that the firm of E. P. Tiffany & Co., at Nos. 195 and 197 Putton-st., had swindled them out of small sums of money by means of advertisements in agricultural and religious newspapers. The firm advertised to sell jewelry, watches, firearms and a variety of small intensity at prices so exceedingly low as to attract attention, and orders by mail were solicited. Persons living in various pairs of the country sent money through the mails with orders for articles. In a great number of cases the orders were not nilled, while to some people articles of little value were sent. Detectives who were sent by Mr. Walling to the store were told that the firm received so many orders that it was not possible to fill them all promptly, but that every person who seat money to the firm would receive the articles ordered. On Monday the following circular was sent to Police Headquarters: the firm of E. P. Tiffany & Co., at Nos. 195 and 197

Nos. 195 AND 197 FULTON-ST., Jan. 15, 1884.
I beg to inform you that the firm of E. P. Tiffany & Chave sold their business to J. A. Smith, under a misstan ment of facts, they stating to him that the back ordewould amount to about \$2,500, all of which be assumed to the examination of the books he found that Tiffar & Co. had received orders for about \$15,000, and the a Ca. had received orders for about \$15,000, and they are still coming in, for which Tidiany & Co. have received the money and left the State. This being the state of things has forced J. A. Smith to make an assignment to me for the benefit of sis creditors, the assets, being between \$700 and \$800. There is a preferred chaim of \$600. The balance, after deducting expenses, will be distributed pro rata.

Mr. Walling said that the alleged sale of the business to J. A. Smith, and his subsequent alleged bankraptey, looked suspicious, but the police could not make any arrests unless warrants were obtained by persons who have sent money to the firm.

WHAT MR. OTIS SAYS ABOUT HIS HORSES.

Francis Kitterman, the night foreman of George K. Oris, the mail contractor of this city, was charged in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday

oris, the mail contractor of this city, was charged in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday with having sent out horses attached to the mailwagons that were lame and untit for work. Two drivers were arrested on Tuesday by an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and each was released in \$100 bail.

Mr. Oris explained to a Trinture reporter that he had 150 horses and about 70 wagons and that he employed about 90 men. He admitted that his horses were weary, adding: "I am compelled to make the same time in winter between the Post Office and the railroad depots that I do in the summer. The schedule time between the Post Office and the Grand Central Depot is thirty minutes, and the distance is 334 miles. If a wagon is five minutes late on a trip of nine miles a complaint is sent to the Post Office Department at Washington by Postmaster Pearson, I am obliged to send the reasons for each delay to Mr. Pearson, and after doing so for a year I learned that he did not forward them to Washington, and now I send a daplicate excuse to the Department. This winter is a bad one for me, as no account is taken of the condition of the streets, and I am obliged to double up my teams and use every effort to reach the trains in time. The incoming trains have been from one to twelve hours late many times, and my wagons were obliged to remain at the stations nutil they arrived. But the Governhave been from one to twelve hours late many times, and my wagons were obliged to remain at the stations until they arrived. But the Govern-ment is satisfied with my work."

FUNERAL OF WILLIAM ROBER TSON.

William Robertson, the oldest of the New-York band leaders, was buried yesterday afternoon from the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church. As the coffin was borne into the church, a dirge was played by six veteran musicians, and a band of more than fifty pieces accompanied the funeral procession to the place of burial. Mr. Robertson was born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1820. His father was a bugler in the Scotch militia and the son was played by six veteran musicians, and a band of more than fifty pieces accompanied the funeral procession to the place of burial. Mr. Robertson was horn in Paisley, Scotland, in 1820. His father was a bugler in the Scotch militia and the son adopted the same instrument. He came to New-York in 1840 and was a member of Shelton's band, a prominent organization at that time. He afterward became leader of the band that was then known by his name. Arbuckle and Gilmore were members of this band for for some time. In 1861 Robertson's band accompanied the Seventy-ninth Regiment, Highlanders, to the war, remaining two years. It has since been one of the well-known bands of this city. The old leader has not been with it since hast September at the Caledonian Games, though he remained its leader. He was ill for some time and unable to continue his duties. Scotin Masonic Lodge, the Caledonian Ciub, and the Seventy-ninth Regiment Veterans' Association, cach of which he was a member, attended the funeral in a body. The pall bearers were James C. Davidson, John C. Craig, Samuel Buskley and James Henderson. The services were conducted by the Rev. Kenneth Mackenzie, jr., and the body was buried at Greynwood

HIS PAPA'S RELIGION.

"So, my little boy, you would like to join our anday school, would you " said the superintendent, indiv.

kindly.

"Yes, sir," replied the little boy.

"Yes, sir," replied the little boy.

"What is your name, did you say !"

"Johnny Simpson."

"Oh, yes, you are the son of Mr. Simpson. Let me see, is your papa a Presbyterian or an Episcopalian !"

"No, str., he hav't either; he's a newspaper man."

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

FLEXIBLE ROADS FOR RAPID TRANSIT. MR. WOOLSON EXPLAINS HIS SYSTEM-A FIREA

PROOF AND SPLINTER-PROOF CAR.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday examined plans of Orosco C. Woolson's flexible railway system, and listened to an explanation by the inventor. This invention relates to the construction of the railway ties and guard beams which are used upon bridges or elevated railways, in such a manner as to permit them to yield by flexure, under the pressure of a passing train, to such an extent, Mr. Wooison asserted, as to materially lessen the concussions on the roadway and also on the rolling stock of the road. This diminution of shocks would reduce to a minimum the concussions imparted to the surrounding air, and a proper tionate reduction of the sound waves, or noise-would be the ultimate result, as well as the attendant benefit of increased durability to the roadway and its rolling stock. He showed a model of the invention which consists of a flexible railway tie, made in one or more pieces, and composed of upper and lower elastic members with slots between them, so combined with its supports and with the ralls and guard beams that both m bers supply elasticity to the track. The rails are to be placed upon and secured to the ties by spikes or boits, over the slots, so as to secure a yielding bed for the rails. The guard beams, which lie parallel with the metal rails are to be bolted down to the upper part of the ties, so as to add to the strength of each individual tie by connecting it by means of the guard beam with several contiguous ties. By this construction it is sought to give to the ties and guard beams the effect of a continuous yielding level platform, which yields vertically during the passage over it of a load,

ing level platform, which yields vertically during the passage over it of a load, and immediately resumes its normal position after the passage of the train, thereby securing a road-bed which, it is asserted, resembles closely a surface road-bed which it is asserted, resembles closely a surface road-bed which the most desirable ballast possible, and yet void of all the inconveniences and objections incident to a firm, clastic ballast, by virtue of not being subject to dust and the constant action of wet and froct. The tie would rest upon the truss chords or floor beams in such a manner as to have a flexible part of the tie or slot in it directly over the rigid support, thus securing rigidity for the superstructure and flexibility for the roadway.

Bernard J. La Mothe exhibited a model of a proposed passenger-car which he declared to be fire-proof, splinter-proof and telescope-proof. The car is built of steel rods and is encased in a jacket of sheet metal. Even the seats are of metal tubing, and so strong that in the event of an accident they would not break. Spring platforms and the structure of the cars are designed to prevent telescoping. A communication was received from Oliver Bryan, a resident of the Twenty-third Ward, calling attention to "the great and immediate necessity of a route starting from the Thritiave, bridge, along the Southern Boulevard, up to and through Central-ave, and returning to McComb's, Dam Bridge," a route selected by General Viele. Mr. Bryan declared that all of the property owners along the route favored it and that a well-known capitalist stands ready to construct and equip the road and run it, and agrees to have it ready in loss than six months.

THE NEW WESTERN ALLIANCE.

CONFERENCE OVER THE DEMANDS OF THE BUR-LINGTON ROAD.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23,-The representatives of the roads which entered the new railway alliance, namely, Union Pacific, Rock Island, Milwankee and St. Paul, Northwestern, and Wabash, held a preliminary confer ence with the officials of the Burlington road late this afternoon, to ascertain the position of the latter company upon the proposition to pool all competitive business west of the Missouri River. The meeting adjourned without action until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when a statement of the tonnage carried by the several roads a statement of the tonnage carried by the several roads last year will be ready, as the basis upon which a pool can be equitably formed. It is now understood that the Burlington road is whiling to enter a pool with its own the other; provided that its ideas as to percentage and territory are adopted. No forecast as to the probable outcome is now possible, as the demands of the Burlington have not yet been made public. Generel-Manacer Cark, of the Union Pacific, was unable to be precent at the meeting, owing to sickness, the road being represented by General Freight Agent Sheiby.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23,-The official state-ment of the business of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Pittsburg and Eric for December 1883, as compared with the same month in 1882, shows a decrease in gross earnings of \$316,659, a decrease in expenses of \$315,034. The twelve months of trease in expenses of \$315,034. The tweive months of 1883, as compared with the same period of 1882, show an increase in gress careings of \$2,003,418, and an increase in expenses of \$1,099,745. All lines set of Phitsburg and Eric for the twelue months of 1883 show a surplus over all liabilities of \$803,848, being a decrease as compared with the same period of 1882 of \$1,090,452.

NEW, HAVEN Lan. 92, The All STANDARD CO.

New-Haven, Jan. 23.—The orojectors of the New-York, Connecticut and Air Line Railroad Company state that they have given out contracts for building the line from New-Haven to Greenwicz, and that the work will begin immediately.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 23. -A dispatch to The Times. Union from Tampa says: "The last spike has been driven, and the railroad from Sanford to Tampa is practi-cally completed. The first through train will leave Tampa to morrow."

HEAVY DECLINE IN NORTHERN PACIFIC.

RUMOUS ABOUT THE COMPANY AND ITS ALLIES-A LETTER FROM PRESIDENT ENDICOTT. The heavy decline in the Northern acific Railroad and its kindred stocks, in spite of an otherwise a most universal improvement in prices, attracted much attention in Wall Street yesterday. Northern Pacific common fell from 2278 at the opening to 204; preferred from 45% to 404; Oregon Railway and Navigation from 86% to 80, and Oregon and Transcontinental (the company which controls the others), from 21% to 174s. At the same

trols the otners), from 21°s to 17¹s. At the same time the first mortgage bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad declined from 101¹s to 95¹s. All those securities were musually active, the recorded business in the stocks amountingto over 200,000 shares, and in the bonds to over \$1,600,000. The closing prices were nearly the lowest.

The decline was accompanied naturally by many rumors in regard to the affairs of the Northern Pacific system. It was reported that the Oregon and Trauscontinental Company was about to close up its affairs, and, after marketing the securities in its treasury, to make a distribution among its stockholders of its assets. It was said also that some of the holders of Northern Pacific securities in Philadelphia had been forced to part with their holdings. None of these or the other rumors which were set affoat was confirmed by inquiry at the offices of the companies. William Endicott, ir., president of the Oregon and Trauscontinental Company, sent the following letter to the president of the Stock Exchange:

change: In view of the numerous unfounded rumors put in circulation to depress the stocks in which the Oregon and Transcontinental Company is interested, I deem it my duty to state that the company has not diminished its holdings of the various stocks, as stated in the report of the investigating committee.

The letter was not read before the Stock Ex-change, but it was quickly put in circulation. Mr. Endicott said afterward that he had nothing what-ever to add to what he had said in the letter. Other ever to add to what he had said in the letter. Other persons interested in the company said that the rumors regarding it were ridiculous; that there was no intention of putting the company into a receiver's hands, or in any other way closing its affairs, "Since the recent loan of \$8,000,000 was effected," one of them said, "the company has no debts oppressing it. It owes several millions in addition to that, but the debt is not troublesome."

The president of a prominent trust company remarked: "Sales of 'long' stock have caused the decline to-day although the 'bears' may have helped it. No such decline could have been produced by the 'bears' alone. The curiosity now is to know who is selling. It is not the Oregon and Transcontinental Company, for Mr. Endrott's letter is to every one who knows him a conclusive denial of that theory."

TROUBLE CAUSED BY AN ASSI-CART.

It was only an ash-cart that stood for seven minutes before a dining-room in Ann-st., but during that short period it caused an amount of fervid lan-

that short period it caused an amount of fervid language sufficient to melt all the ice in the neighborhood that had survived the thaw. Two employes of the city of New-York had emptied into the cartone barrel of garbase and were preparing to raise another, when a "bobtail" car dashed up. Its Jenu peremptorily shoundet: "Pall out o' there: "Hould on a bit," was the reply.
"Na, I won't hold on. I want you to pull out." "What do yees take us for !"
"A pair of flanuel-mouth terriers."
This introduction opened a war of words, not all of a classical character, during the progress of which the Irishmen leisurely empired ten barrels, while the car horses enjoyed a lunch of cabbage leaves and onion-tops from the cart. As the care was finally turned off the track one of the city's representatives was heard to muiter: "Bedad, an' if yees hadn't a been so fresh we'd slet ye by."

A HORSE KILLED BY A SINIGH POLE.

A team attached to a sleigh driven by Frank Jenkins, of No. 97 Fifth-ave., ran away at Fifth-ave and Forty-second-st, has night and struck a compe driven by Frederick Jezeland, of No. 145 West Seventecans-st. The pole of the sleigh fatally injured one of the horses.